1889-'90.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CALENDAR

—OF THE—

Women's Medical College,

KINGSTON,

—IN AFFILIATION WITH—

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

KINGSTON, ONT.:
PRINTED AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE,
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO

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CONSTITUTION.

THE sole management of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees, elected annually by public vote of the subscribers to the funds of the institution. Being a Woman's College, it was deemed essential that a large number of its directors should be ladies, and that there should also be Lady Professors on the teaching staff. For five years DR. ALICE McGILLIVRAY has been a member of the Faculty, lecturing upon Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and two years ago another lady, DR. ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT, was appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence. This year still another graduate, DR. MARION LIVINGSTON, has been added to the staff. Therefore the College is as much as possible a WOMAN'S COLLEGE, and a student coming here can, from the moment she enters the city, have the advice and interest of ladies, and at the same time have every advantage that a male student enjoys in medical schools for men.

13997

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BOTANY—The Professor of Botany, Queen's College.

CLINICAL SURGERY—T. R. DUPUIS, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., F. R.C.P.S.K., Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in General Hospital.

CLINICAL MEDICINE—C. A. IRWIN, M.D., (Queen's,) M.D. C.M., (Trinity,) F.R.C.P.S.K., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in General Hospital.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—MISS MARION LIVINGSTON, M.D.C.M.

SECRETARY TO THE FACULTY—(MRS.) ALICE McGILLIVRAY, M.D.

INTRODUCTORY

THE medical education of women in Canada has proved a success. When Dr. Jenny K. Trout, of Toronto, aided by the liberal-hearted citizens of Kingston, established the College in answer to the much felt want in this country for properly skilled women physicians, the scheme had many opponents, as bitter as they were prejudiced. That prejudice has gradually disappeared and our College is now regarded as one of the institutions of the city, not only because of its success but because it was in Kingston that the first systematic attempt was made to open the medical profession to women. The founders, acting with the spirit that where there must be women physicians a common humanity demands that they should have the best medical education, organized the College so that its students could have instruction as thorough and complete as that given to men. Affiliated with Queen's University the College is exactly on the same footing as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the oldest and best medical schools in the country. The lady students pass the same entrance examination, are trained in the same way, and do precisely the same work in their College as the male students in theirs. They pass the same examinations, at the same time, in the Convocation Hall of the University, and have their degrees conferred upon them in the same hour, so that there is perhaps no other medical school in the country where women students have such advantages and occupy so favorable a position. The fact that the lady students compare more than favorably with, and occasionally eclipse the male students speaks loudly for the faithfulness of the professors and the ability of the women who undertake the study of medicine. The graduates, from the first, have been welcomed with plenty of work, and it is the testimony of each that in addition to the regular practice of every physician they find special work which only a woman will be allowed to

do. The missionary graduates have already pointedly proved the terrible necessity for medical women in India, one of them alone having treated no less than 11,500 suffering women during the past year, women who have hitherto been denied the boon of a physician because there were none of their own sex.

The city possesses boarding houses in plenty, and asking reasonable rates, from $3 to $3.50; it is also a most orderly city. A lady can walk the streets at all hours without being treated to disrespect.

The Faculty have apparatus and appliances required for imparting a sound medical education. The Kingston General Hospital and Hotel Dieu are open to the students for Clinical Instruction. The General Hospital alone has accommodation for 150 beds, and contains a fine ward for the treatment of women, and an operating amphitheatre, enabling all the students to witness operations; the other institutions referred to have a large number of patients constantly under treatment.

The faculty has this year been strengthened for still more effective work, and the trustees hope before another session passes to have, with the kind assistance of benefactors in Kingston and elsewhere, funds sufficient for the erection of a college building in the neighborhood of Queen's University. The friends of woman's education everywhere are being asked to assist in the laudable work of firmly establishing this pioneer medical college in a hall of its own. The citizens of Kingston have contributed $1,500 a year, (besides free rooms,) for five years, for the maintenance of the college, and a supplementary appeal to them now for a building is testing to the full the generosity of a people who have already sustained their educational institutions nobly.

Course of Instruction

1. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROF. SULLIVAN.

These Lectures embrace the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. The course will be illustrated by plates and models, and pathological specimens. The use of instruments and surgical apparatus and appliances is taught, and all the chief operations will be performed upon the cadaver in the presence of the Class.

2. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROF. OLIVER.

(Attending Physician to Kingston General Hospital, and Gaol Surgeon to the County of Frontenac.)

These Lectures will be illustrated by plates and specimens of the various Drugs and Chemicals used in Medicine, and special attention will be given to the Therapeutical effects of Medicine.

3. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROF. FENWICK.

The course includes the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, and will be illustrated by plates and morbid specimens, and by cases in the Hospital. The different modern instruments made use of in the diagnosis of diseases will be shown, and their uses explained. The Hospital will be visited twice a week by the Professor of Clinical Medicine, when clinical instructions on diagnosis and treatment of disease will be given. Opportunity will also be afforded the students of witnessing any operation performed there.

4. PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

PROF. D. PHELAN.

A full course of Didactic lectures will be given on the Structural and Chemical Composition of the body. Epithelium, Adipose and Connective Tissues, Serous and Mucous Membranes, Cartilage and Bone, Food, Digestion, Absorption, Nutrition, Heart, Arteries, Veins, Capillaries, Blood, Circulation of Blood, Respiration, Voice, Secretion, Excretion, Animal Heat, Nervous System, Functions of Brain and Spinal Cord, Motion, Cranial Nerves, Special Senses, Reproduction, Growth and Development of Embryo, Sleep and Death.

5. OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

PROF. ALICE McGILLIVRAY.

These lectures, especially important to the lady practitioner, comprise a full course upon Midwifery, operative and non-operative, including Puerperal Diseases ; upon Diseases of Women, including Major and Minor Gynæcological operations ; and upon Diseases of Children.

Drawings, models, the mannikin and the artificial pelvis are used for illustration.

Opportunities will be afforded to the students for gaining a practical knowledge of Obstetrics, as arrangements are made to attend cases in the city.

6. ANATOMY.

PROF. W. G. ANGLIN.

Five lectures a week on this subject are given in the Anatomy class room, and are illustrated by plates, drawings, prepared specimens and recent dissections on the cadaver, by which students not only hear a description of the various parts and organs of the body, but see them properly dissected and lying in their natural relation to each other.

7. PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

Special attention is directed to this important branch, the teaching being similar to that of the best Medical Schools. There is abundance of material for dissection. The Lady Demonstrator presides over this work.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

PROF. SMITH-SHORTT.

These lectures embrace a full course, including post mortem appearances, insanity, infanticide, death from cold and heat, signs of death, personal identity, drowning, hanging, suffocation, microscopic, chemical and microspectroscopic tests for blood stains, etc., etc. Students will have an opportunity of visiting Rockwood Asylum for the Insane, also the Criminal Asylum at the Penitentiary, where cases of insanity can be studied in all its forms.

9. SANITARY SCIENCE.

The course comprises lectures on drinking water and public water supplies ; conditions of soil and water as affecting health, including drainage and the various methods for the removal of excreta ; the *atmosphere*, including heating and ventilation ; *individual hygiene*, comprising the subjects of food and drink, etc., etc. : *disinfectants*, mode of preparation and how used in contagious diseases, etc., etc.

10. CHEMISTRY.

PROF. GOODWIN.

This course is taken in the classes of Queen's University, there being a Junior and a Senior Class. It comprises Chemical Physics, Chemical Philosophy, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

The Professor possesses abundant apparatus for experimental illustration, being completely furnished with all the modern inventions for chemical investigation. All the lectures are fully illustrated by actual experiments.

11. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROF. GOODWIN.

Thorough instruction is given in the laboratory of the University, under the personal supervision of the Professor. The course includes blow-pipe manipulations, the use of apparatus, qualitative and quantitative analysis, toxicological investigations, etc.

12. BOTANY.

PROF. JAMES FOWLER.

The lectures will be given every day during the first part of the session, and will be illustrated by drawings, microscopic sections, dried specimens, and living plants as far as practicable.

13. CLINICAL MEDICINE.

PROF. IRWIN.

This is taught by instructions at the bedside, and by lectures in the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu.

Attention is given to Physical Diagnosis, which is taught practically, each student being required to take part in it.

14. CLINICAL SURGERY.

PROF. DUPUIS.

These lectures are in illustration of the various surgical cases in the wards of the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu. Operations are performed in the presence of the class.

15. HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY (Practical).

PROF. MARION LIVINGSTON.

The course on Histology and Pathology will comprise instruction in the use of the microscope, with demonstrations of different preparations of the various tissues of the body.

Books Recommended to Students

Anatomy—Gray, Ellis' Dissector.

Institutes of Medicine—Dalton's, Kirk's Foster's and Yeo's Physiology.

Materia Medica—Bartholow's Materia Medica, Farquharson's Therapeutics, and Biddel's Materia Medica.

Principles and Practice of Surgery — Erichsen, Holmes' Clinical Surgery, Bryant, Walsham.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—Flint, Lomis or Fagge.

Obstetrics—Leishman, Playfair, Luske, and Cazeau's Midwifery, and Galabin or Thomas or Emmett on Diseases of Women.

Chemistry—Fowne, Roscoe, McAdam, Crum Brown and Goodwin.

Botany — Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany ; First Lessons on Botany.

Medical Jurisprudence—Reese.

Sanitary Science—Wilson's Handbook.

Microscopic Anatomy—Satterthwaite, Schafer.

Preliminary Examinations

BEFORE entering the College a student must decide whether she intends to practice medicine in the province of Ontario or outside of it. If in Ontario, then she should, before entering College, either pass the teacher's II class certificate examination with Latin included, or she should matriculate in Arts in some University in Her Majesty's Dominions.

If, however, a student wishes to practice her intended profession outside of Ontario, viz., in Quebec, Manitoba or the United States, then she must, not later than the beginning of her second session, pass the Matriculation Examination of Queen's University on the following subjects :

English Language, Grammar and Composition.
Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including Simple Equations.
Geometry, first two books of Euclid.
Latin Grammar and Translation, Cicero, In Catilinam II ; Virgil, Æneid, Bk. V : Cæsar, Bellum Britannicum.
Natural Philosophy, as in Stewart's *Physics*, or one book in Greek, French or German.

Graduates and Matriculants in Arts from a recognized University, and those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Medical Council of Ontario, are not required to pass the above Matriculation Examination.

Graduation in Medicine

THE Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) is conferred upon students who take lectures for four years and pass the following examinations after Matriculation, viz :

A Primary, an Intermediate, and a Final.

1. The Primary examination is upon the subjects of Botany, Theoretical Chemistry and Physiology, and is open to students only at the close of their second session. One session in Botany, two in Chemistry, and two in Physiology are required.

2. The Intermediate examination is upon Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence and Histology, and is open to students only at the close of the third session. One session in Practical Chemistry, and two sessions in Medical Jurisprudence, in Anatomy and in Materia Medica are required.

3. The Final examination is open to students at the close of their course, and is upon Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Sanitary Science. Two sessions' attendance upon each is required.

These examinations of Queen's University will be held immediately before the examinations of the Medical Council, which commence in Kingston on the first Tuesday in April, 1890.

Graduates in Arts will be required to attend lectures for three years only.

Certificates of attendance on lectures are received from incorporated Medical Schools in the British Dominions, and others recognized by the British Universities and licensing Colleges. Other certificates of attendance on lectures may be admitted at the discretion of the Faculty.

All students must present evidence of their having compounded medicine for a period of six months, in the office of a regularly qualified Medical Practitioner, and of having attended at least six cases of Midwifery.

Students must also present evidence of having attended six post mortem examinations. They must also present certificates showing a practical knowledge of the use of the microscope and their ability to prepare microscopic specimens.

Every candidate intending to appear at the Final Examination must, on or before the 5th day of March in the year in which she proposes to graduate, furnish a declaration under her own hand that she is twenty-one years of age, or that she will be so before the day of graduation, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character, a statement of her medical studies, with proper certificates thereto, and a Thesis on some Medical or Surgical subject composed by herself and in her own handwriting.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships are available annually :

JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP—VALUE $40.

Open for competition to first year students.

THE MACNEE—VALUE $45.

Donated by Mrs. Macnee, of Kingston, and awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at an examination, at the end of the second year.

THE TROUT—VALUED $50.

Donated by Mrs. Jennie K. Trout, M.D., Toronto, in addition to her contribution of $1,000, and awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at an examination, at the end of the third year.

❋ FEES ❋

FEES for the different classes, etc., are as follows, and are payable to the Treasurer in advance :

Registration Fee, payable once only			$ 5 00
Anatomy	(per Session)		12 00
Principles and Practice of Surgery	"	"	12 00
Institutes of Medicine	"	"	12 00
Materia Medica	"	"	12 00
Theory and Practice of Medicine	"	"	12 00
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	"	"	12 00
Chemistry	"	"	12 00
Medical Jurisprudence	"	"	6 00
Practical Anatomy	"	"	8 00
Practical Chemistry	"	"	6 00
Clinical Medicine (for two courses)	"	"	12 00
Clinical Surgery	"	"	12 00
Botany			6 00
Sanitary Science			4 00
Histology			8 00
Pathology			6 00
Hospital Fee for four Sessions			10 00
Degree of M.D., C.M			30 00

Payment for two full courses in any class, and attendance in the same, entitles the student to a perpetual ticket for that class ; except Practical Anatomy, Chemistry. (Theoretical and Practical), Histology and Botany, in which payment is required every year such subjects are taken.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO.

Immediately after the opening of the College, students will be furnished with a copy of the latest published announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Medical Matriculation

LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. Give the gen. sing. and plur. and acc. sing. and plur. of: Tempus, virtus, iter, jusjurandum, vis, domus, manus, senex, dies, cornu.

2. Compare,—Bonus, multus, magnus, facilis, tener, superus, male, bene.

3. Give third person sing. perf. indic. of gaudeo, soleo, morior, confido, sono, volo, misceo.

4. Give principal parts of,—Orior, fio, relinquo, sto, eo, fero, vincio.

5. Give a list of verbs governing (1) the genitive, (2) the ablative.

6. What classes of verbs govern (1) the dative, (2) two accusatives, (3) dative and accusative.

Translate:—

O Dii immortales, ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rempublicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, Patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terræ sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de meo, nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis, atque, adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hosce ego video consul, et de republica sententiam rogo: et, quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti igitur apud Leccam illa nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partes Italiæ: statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos Romæ relinqueres, quos tecum educeres: descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia: confirmasti, te ipsum jam esse exiturum? dixisti paululum tibi esse etiam tum moræ, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani, qui te ista cura liberarent. et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur. Hæc ego omnia, vix dum etiam cœtu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus præsidiis munivi, atque firmavi: exclusi eos, quos tu mane ad me salutatum miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent; quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse prædixeram.

Cicero, In Cat. I., IV.

1. Decline throughout,—Rempublicam, illa nocte, ista cura, domum meam.

2. Parse,—Oportebat, statuisti, educeres interfecturos, exclusi, salutatum, miseras.

3. State the rule for the case of,—Gentium quos, nocte, morae, cura, temporis.

Translate :—

Et jam finis erat : quum Jupiter, aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentis,
Littoraque, et latos populos, sic vertice coeli
Constitit, et latos populos, sic vertice coeli
Constitit, et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum, talis jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior, et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis,
Alloquitur Venus : O qui res hominumque deumque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres!
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere? quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis.
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
Pollicitus. Quae te, Genitor, sententia vertit?

Verg. Aen., I. 223.

1. Decline together :—Aethere summo, terras jacentes, oculos nitentes.

2. Parse : — Constitit, jactantem, suffusa, passis, clauditur, pollicitus.

3. Give the rule for the case of :—Aethere regnis, oculos, quibus, funera, Romanos.

Translate :—

Locutus est pro his Divitiacus Æduus : "Galliæ totius factiones esse duas : harum alterius principatum tenere Æduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent factum esse uti ab Arvernis Sequaniscue Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum primo circiter millia quindecim Rhenum transisse : posteaquam agros et cultum et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamassent, transductos plures : nunc esse in Gallia ad centum et viginti milium numerum : cum his Æduos eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse ; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem eduitatum amisisse. Quibus prœliis calamitatibusque fractos, dui et sua virtute et populi Romani hospitio atque amicitia plurimum ante in Gallia potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a populo Romano imploraturos, neque recusaturos, quo minus perpetuo sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent.

Cæsar, B. G. I. 31.

1. Decline throughout:—Galliae totius, mercede, plures, omnem senatum, sua virtute.

2. Parse:—Arcesserentur, transductos, pulsos, repetituros, adamassent, obstringere.

3. State the rule for the case of :—Annos, mercede, armis, ditione.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Write the plural of: Potato, alkali, staff, focus, genus, datum, basis, beau, madame, bandit.

2. Define (1) Transitive, (1) Intransitive verbs and arrange the verbs in the following sentences under these classes :

(*a*) He ran away.
(*b*) He ran a thorn into his finger.
(*c*) The meat cuts tough.
(*d*) The book sold well.
(*e*) The sea breaks on the rocks.
(*f*) Fare thee well.
(*g*) I have talked myself hoarse.

3. Explain the use of the Subjunctive mood and give examples.

4. "The Gerund is like the Imperfect participle in form." How then can it be distinguished ?

5. Define the different tenses giving an example of each.

6. Parse the words in Italics in the following sentences :

(*a*) "Now *tread we* a measure," said young Lochinvar.
(*b*) Thy *will be done.*
(*c*) He led *him* the *life* of a dog.
(*d*) The man *was paid* his *wages.*
(*e*) He must *needs* go through Samaria.
(*f*) The train runs *day* and *night.*
(*g*) He talks *like a fool.*
(*h*) I was asked my *name.*

7. Correct the following sentences where necessary and give your reasons for the correction :

(*a*) Those kind of apples don't suit me.

(*b*) Neither principle nor precept are so forcible as habit.

(*c*) I did not say as some have done.

(*d*) The water has bursted the barrel.

(*e*) I never have nor never will forget it.

(*f*) This book is yourn or hisn I can't say which.

(*g*) Did you expect to have heard such a speech.

(*h*) Many have, and others must, sit here.

(*i*) She gave me a good glass of milk.

(*j*) How far did he say it was to Kingston.

8. Analyse fully :

"At last it chanced this proud Sarazin
To meete me wandering ; who perforce me led
With him away but never yet could win."

PHYSICS.

1. A man running uniformly in a straight line, throws a ball vertically up, as he thinks, in the air. If he does not change his motion where will the ball fall ?

2. What velocity would a body falling under the action of gravity acquire in five seconds, and through what distance would it fall ?

3. Explain how the ascent of a rocket illustrates one of the laws of motion.

4. How do you account for the fact that wrought-iron rails sometimes lose their fibrous structure after they have been many years in use ?

5. Explain why in the common pump the water rises when the piston is drawn up, and why the water will not rise higher than about 30 feet.

6. How can the heights of mountains be determined by (1) the boiling point of water, (2) by the Barometer ?

7. Suppose that at the equator a straight hollow tube were thrust vertically down towards the centre of the earth and that a heavy body were dropped through the centre of such tube ; it would soon strike one side. Find which, giving a reason for your reply.

8. Explain the principle which enables us to find the specific gravity of a body by weighing it in water.

A piece of metal of sp. gr. 9.8 weighs in water 56 grains. What is its true weight?

9. Account for the absorption of heat in the conversion of boiling water into steam, although the temperature of both is the same.

10. Distinguish between *Kinetic* and *Potential* energy, and give illustrations.

11. In collision or in the passage of a body through a resisting medium, what becomes of the energy that is apparently lost?

12. Why should a mixture of snow and salt have a much lower temperature than either of the two ingredients?

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY.

1. A man paid \$120 for a horse; for a buggy \$36 $5/16$ more than $.\dot{3}$ of the cost of the horse; for harness $.18\dot{5}$ of the cost of the horse and buggy. Find his entire outlay.

2. Given that the areas of circles are as the squares of their diameters; there are two circular ponds whose diameters are as 11 : 12, and the area of the first is $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Find the area of the second.

3. At the siege of Sebastopol it was found that a certain length of trench could be dug by the soldiers and navies in 4 days, but when only half the navvies were present it required 7 days to dig the same length of trench. Shew that the navvies did six times as much work as the soldiers.

4. In a match of cricket, a side of 11 men made a certain number of runs, one obtained $\frac{1}{8}$th of the number, each of two others $1/10$th, and each of three others $1/20$th, the rest made up between them 126; which was the remainder of the score, and four of these last scored 5 times as many as the other. What was the whole number of runs, and the score of each man?

1. Divide $ab(x^2+y^2)+xy(a^2+b^2)$ by $ax+by$.

2. Reduce to simple fractions in their lowest terms

$$\frac{a-b}{a^2+ab}\times\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2-ab}$$

$$\frac{x^2+4x}{x^2-3x}\times\frac{4x^2-12x}{3x^2+12x}$$

3. Out of a cask of wine of which a fifth part had leaked away 10 gallons were drawn and then the cask was two-thirds full. How much did it hold?

4. A bath is filled by a pipe in 40 minutes. It is emptied by a waste pipe in an hour. In what time will the bath be full if both pipes are opened at once?

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1. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those two sides is a right angle. Eu. I., 48.

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts. II., 4.

Graduates and Students

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE LAST SESSION.

		YEAR.
Alice Marshall	Brockville, Ont	4
Minnie Leavitt	East Hatley, Que	3
Minnie Brown	Fingal, Ont	3
Clara Demorest	Napanee, Ont	3
Minnie Fraser	Montreal, Que	3
Rose Funnell	Kingston, Ont	3
Maggie McKellar	Ingersoll, Ont	3
Hattie Walker	Pitt's Ferry	3
M. E. Birmingham	Kingston, Ont	2
Annie Brown	Chatham, N. B	2
M. Macallum	St. Elmo, Ont	2
Janet Murray	Rossmoyne, Ont	2
Maggie O'Hara	Smith's Falls, Ont	2
Lizzie Scott	Tyner, Dakota	2
Nellie Skimin	Hamilton, Ont	2
Jean Sinclair	Madoc, Ont	2
Janet Weir	Merrickville, Ont	2
Octavia Grace Ritchie, B.A	Montreal, Quebec	1
Agnes Maria Turnbull	St. Louis de Gonzagne, Que	1
Laura Bennett	Windsor, Nova Scotia	1
Alison Jamieson		1
Henrietta Stein	Morrisburg, Ont	1

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

Elizabeth Beatty, M.D., C.M	Indore, India.
Alice McGillivray, M.D., C.M	Kingston, Ont.
Elizabeth Smith-Shortt, M.D., C.M	Kingston, Ont.
Margaret Corlis, M.D., C.M	St. Thomas, Ont.
Helen E. Reynolds, M.D., C.M	Toronto, Ont.
Annie E. Dickson, M.D., C.M	Brockville, Ont.
Marion Oliver, M.D., C.M	Indore, India.
Ella Blaylock, M.D., C.M	Newport, Vermont.
Ada Funnell, M.D., C.M	Hamilton, Ont.
Marion Livingston, M.D., C.M	Kingston, Ont.
Agnes D. Craine, M.D., C.M	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Elizabeth Embury, M.D., C.M	Belleville, Ont.
Annie Lawyer, M.D., C.M	Ottawa, Ont.
Elizabeth Mitchell, M.D., C.M	Montreal, Que.
Nettie Ogilvie, L.D.S	Kingston, Jamaica.
Isabell McConville, M.D., C.M	Kingston, Ont.